

LESLIE'S WEEKLY



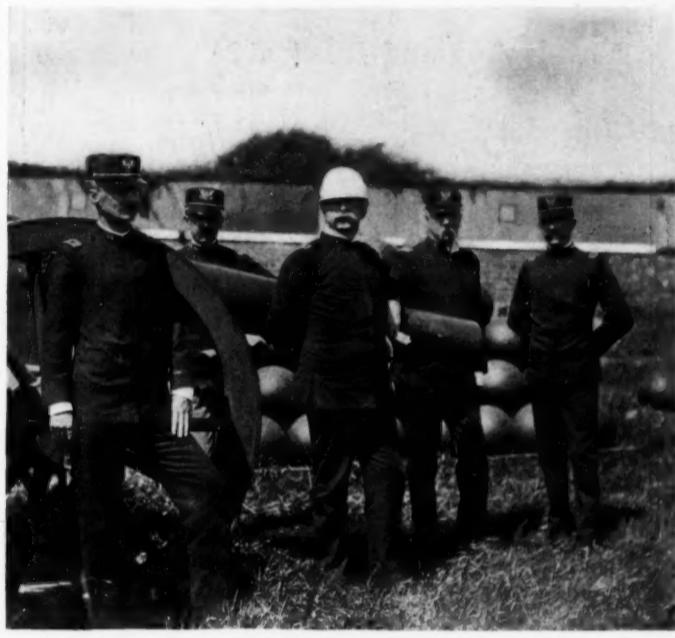
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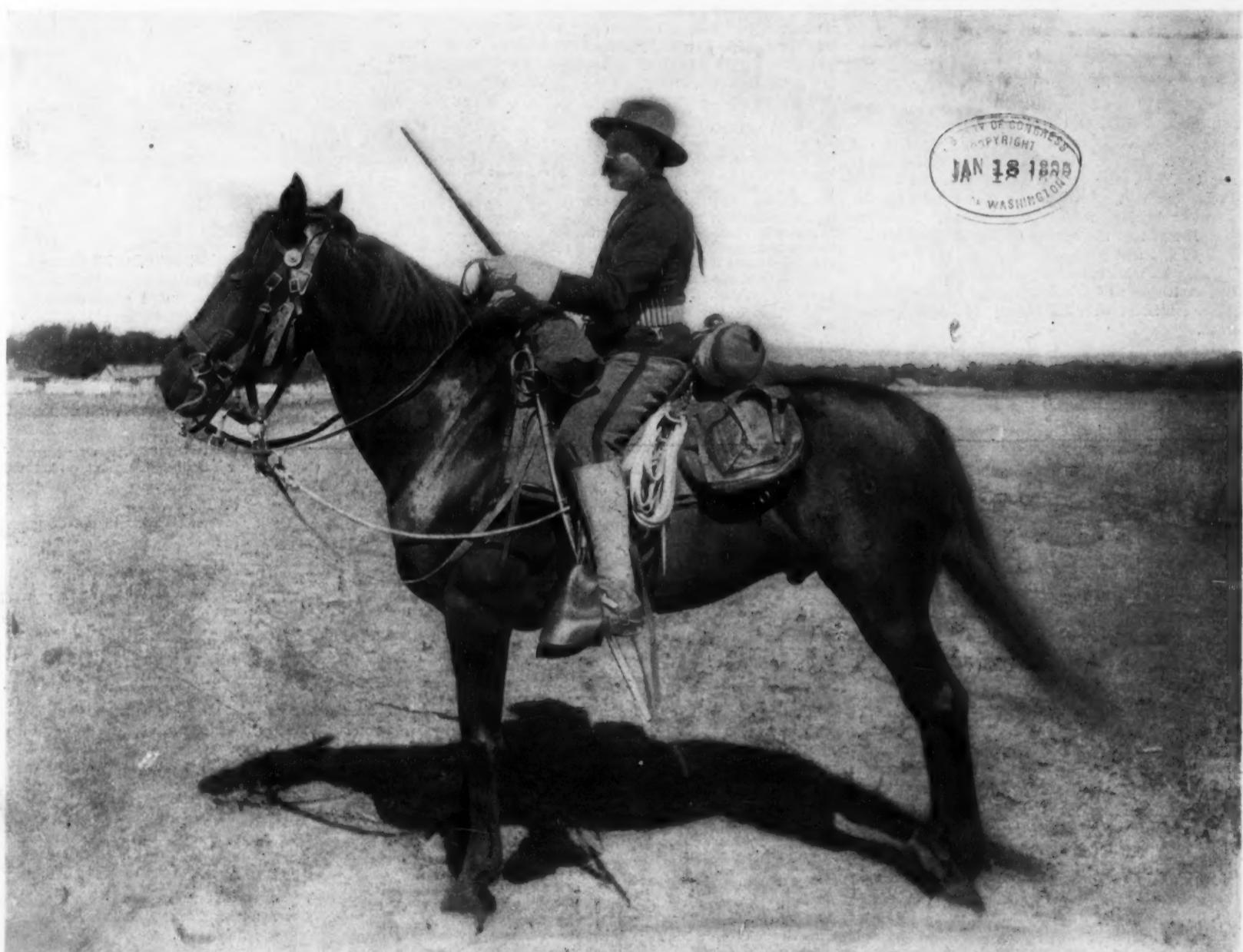
INFANTRY PRIVATE—SUMMER UNIFORM.



GENERAL NELSON A. MILES.



LINE OFFICERS, INFANTRY, WITH NEW CAP.



MOUNDED INFANTRY—PRIVATE FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

UNITED STATES ARMY TYPES.

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

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A More Pacific Temper.

THERE are unmistakable indications of a growing moderation of feeling in Great Britain concerning the American attitude on the Venezuelan question. It has come to be understood, apparently, that the appointment of a boundary commission was not necessarily an act of hostility; that its real purpose is to emphasize the propriety of arbitration; and while it is universally felt that Mr. Cleveland was unnecessarily aggressive in his statement of the American obligation to maintain the conclusions of the commission if they should be unfavorable to England, it is now conceded by many leading newspapers and influential public men that the wisest course would be to arbitrate the whole dispute. Some journals go even further and propose actual concessions as to the territory claimed in the disputed district. Thus the London *Times* has the temerity to declare that the Schomburgk line, which Lord Salisbury has said could not be discussed, being the irreducible minimum of Great Britain, has no particular sanctity, being useful mainly as marking off the practically settled from the unoccupied districts, and that arbitration can easily be arranged without reference to it. The *Chronicle* argues that Lord Salisbury's refusal to arbitrate the Venezuelan question was a grave political blunder, and that he ought now to seize the opportunity to put his government right by co-operating in the work of the American commission in ascertaining the precise facts as to the territory in dispute. That paper says, in urging this view of the case: "The vital and absorbing feature of the controversy is that America desires arbitration, and we cannot refuse the request. It is slowly, we hope surely, entering the minds of our statesmen that in order to do justice to the American case we must look at the Monroe doctrine from the American point of view."

The *Westminster Gazette* and other journals favor the suggestion, originally proposed by Sir George S. Clarke in the *North American Review*, that all differences between Great Britain and the United States be settled by a commission composed of an equal number of judges of her Majesty's High Court of Justice and of the United States Supreme Court. Conferences of Englishmen and Americans in London have already been had, it is said, for the purpose of promoting this particular scheme. There are other indications that the warlike feeling in Great Britain is subsiding, and that sober-minded people are coming to realize that, with wisdom on the part of the Salisbury government, a settlement of differences may be easily attained on a basis consistent with the dignity of all the parties concerned.

Increasing Benevolence to American Colleges.

THE increasing wealth of the country is finding no more significant expression than in the increasing benevolence to our colleges. In 1847 Abbott Lawrence gave fifty thousand dollars to found the scientific school in Harvard College which perpetuates his name. This represented the largest sum ever given by one man at one time during his lifetime to an institution of learning in America. But at the present time a gift of fifty thousand dollars hardly excites comment. Between 1860 and 1882 more money was given to our colleges than their entire wealth represented in the year 1850. In these twenty-two years about fifty millions were given, and about thirty-five millions of this sum were given between the years 1870 and 1880. Among the great givers of this earlier time was Johns Hopkins, who bestowed three millions upon the institution which bears his name, and about an equal sum to the medical college connected with the university. Packer founding Lehigh, and Cornell founding the university at Ithaca, Mr. J. J. Hill, the railroad king, giving a million dollars to a Roman Catholic theological seminary, Mr. Rockefeller giving millions, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford giving their entire fortune to found a university bearing the name of their son and of themselves, represent amounts many fold greater than the fifty thousand which Abbott Lawrence gave to Harvard University only a half-century ago.

It is significant that two large gifts recently made have been made by gentlemen who are themselves at the head of the universities to which these gifts were given. Never till the present time do we recall that the president of an American college has given half a million, as was done by Provost Harrison to the University of Pennsylvania, or a million dollars, as was given by President Low to Columbia.

These two great gifts present evidence of the strongest sort that those who are most intimately associated with the American college believe that it represents the best agency and condition for benevolence.

The number of Americans of great fortunes who are considering the best methods of treasuring these fortunes for the best uses rapidly increases. Hospitals, art museums, park systems, associations of various sorts for charitable relief, represent agencies which may properly be considered as embodying the best methods for benevolence. But on the whole it is to be believed that the American college represents the comprehensive agency which many men of wealth will choose for the securing of their great purposes. It was the early thought of Matthew Vassar to use a large share of his great fortune in establishing a hospital. He was finally persuaded to use it in founding a college; and he came to see that by founding a college for women he had essentially founded a hospital, for he had helped to make those conditions impossible out of which the need of a hospital very often grows.

Why Is England Disliked?

NE of our habitual readers, a British-born resident of the Pacific coast, recently took us sharply to task, and ordered us to "stop his paper," because we had ventured to declare that the average American cherishes a hearty dislike for England, and would rejoice to see her humiliated in the eyes of the world. This declaration of editorial opinion was characterized as utterly indefensible both on the score of fact and international comity—as an exhibition of prejudice and passion which ought to be resented by every right-minded American. If our correspondent is in the habit of reading the English newspapers he must by this time be persuaded that they do not share his opinion that the feeling of dislike with which our people regard Englishmen and things English is unnatural and illogical. Here, for instance, is the *Saturday Review*, one of the most influential organs of the conservative sentiment of Great Britain, which declares in a leading article concerning the Venezuela message of President Cleveland, that "the dislike of the Americans for the English is the root fact of the situation." It goes on to show, with commendable candor, that this feeling is the natural result of conditions for which England is herself responsible, and not only so, but that the same feeling exists among the English Canadians and other British colonists. It warns the government that it will be a great mistake, in the event of a war with this country, to rely upon the loyalty of the Canadians of English birth. We quote:

"Lower Canada, French Canada, would fight desperately for the English connection, because the French priests, the directors of the people, loathe and dread the American system of free lay education; but the Englishmen in upper Canada would almost as soon live under the Stars and Stripes as under the Union Jack. The truth is that we are regarded with practical indifference by our kinsfolk in upper Canada, and the feeling in Australia is scarcely more sympathetic. The mere existence of the Sydney *Bulletin*, that derides England and the English connection in every issue, and is at the same time the most popular journal under the Southern Cross, shows that we are not regarded with much love by our kinsfolk in Australia. The action of the Melbourne Stock Exchange a day or two before Christmas was characteristic. It telegraphed a message of peace and good-will in precisely similar terms to London and New York. We are not loved, then, by our colonists and kinsfolk beyond the seas."

The *Review* is not content to leave the subject with a mere statement of fact. It proceeds to show that the fact is justifiable. "Why," it inquires, "should our colonists and kinsfolk beyond the seas love us? What have we ever done to win their affection or deserve their support? The answer is that we have never done anything for them; that we have treated our children with a more callous indifference than we have shown to the fish-spawn that we deposit in our rivers." These remarks apply primarily, of course, to British colonists, but they embody, also, a confession that the arrogance and selfishness of British policy have tended to alienate American sympathy and regard, and that the ebullition of temper which followed upon Mr. Cleveland's message was just what might have been expected from a people who have found John Bull, in every serious emergency and at every important point of contact, hostile to our interests.

The Venezuela incident, irritating and full of peril as it at one time seemed, will not be altogether mischievous—may be in a sense beneficial—if it shall serve to persuade the ruling classes of Great Britain that there is a point where blood ceases to be "thicker than water," and that they cannot afford to persist forever in a policy of aggression, of "grabbing" and freebootery which provokes the antagonism and hatred of the nations. The day may come sooner than they expect when they will need the sympathy of the kinsfolk they have alienated. The occurrences in the Transvaal, the uncertainties of territorial tenure in India, the instability of affairs in Egypt, the restlessness in Turkey and Armenia—all these have elements of danger to British pretensions and British influence. Great and strong as she is, England cannot withstand alone the assault of the hostile forces which she is provoking to activity, and alike in the interests of humanity and of the higher civilization, it will be well for her if, anticipating the decisive struggle

which is yet to come, she shall seek rather than repel the friendship of the peoples—children of her loins—who are helping to bring the world into harmony with the ideas and principles for which she claims to stand.

Southern Prosperity.

THE confidence of the men who inspired and carried out the Atlanta exposition that it would prove a profitable investment, and an important factor in the development of the new South, has been amply justified by the results. The exposition was largely an Atlanta enterprise; it was dominated from first to last by the aggressive spirit which has made that city the leading and most prosperous metropolis of the cotton States. The figures show that, with every obligation met, the immediate benefit to the city in money expended by exposition visitors amounted, over and beyond its cash subscriptions, to at least five millions of dollars, while the ultimate benefits accruing to it will be practically immeasurable. The benefits to all the cotton States will, of course, be very great—those which contributed very little to the success of the exposition sharing with the more enterprising its resultant advantages; but Georgia will be, properly, the largest beneficiary, and Atlanta, which has again vindicated its business sagacity and far-sightedness, will be more than ever the recognized representative of the progressive ideas which are transforming the conditions of Southern life and assuring to the Southern States a future of unprecedented prosperity.

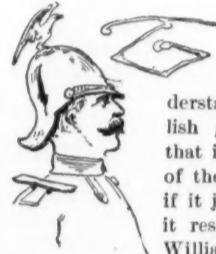
As illustrating the wonderful industrial development of the more enterprising Southern States, statistics are given showing that during 1895 cotton-mills with about one million spindles were erected, giving that section, in round numbers, including mills in operation and those under construction or contracted for, a grand total of four millions of spindles in sight. Then, too, the revival of the iron business has brought about a heavy output of coal and iron-ore, with a prospect of still larger production during the present year, while in other branches of industry the indications are more promising than ever before.

The business men of the West, who have made a special study of Southern conditions, have been quick to realize the importance of establishing close business relations with that section. It is in this spirit that the shrewd and enterprising business magnates of Chicago are urging the importance of holding the next cotton exposition in that city. In this purpose they count upon the good-will of the South, and apparently with good reason. The Augusta *Chronicle* and other Southern papers of influence support Chicago's claims, and the thing seems likely to be a "go." It is claimed that Chicago's geographical position places her in direct communication with Atlanta, New Orleans, Galveston, and other Southern and Southwestern depots of supply and distribution, and at the same time gives a most advantageous outlet for their products. An increase of trade in this direction would doubtless result in a greater variety as well as augmented production, and give a welcome impetus to domestic commerce throughout the country.

Reaping What They Have Sown.

THE attitude of Germany as to the British invasion of the Transvaal produced great exasperation in England, but it is difficult to understand why this should be. The English government has formally declared that it does not desire to see the integrity of the Boer republic disturbed, and why, if it is honest in this declaration, should it resent the announcement of Emperor William that he will use his power for the protection of the republic? The fact undoubtedly is that the British government is at bottom in sympathy with the movement of Dr. Jameson, and that it is exasperated by the discovery that it will not be permitted to pursue unmolested its usual policy of absorption. If the fact is otherwise the English have only themselves to blame for the circumstance that they are universally suspected of duplicity. Their course in South Africa has been so brutally and relentlessly aggressive, and they have exhibited such an utter indifference to considerations of justice and fair play, that suspicion naturally attaches to any movement in which they engage.

Take, by way of illustration, the encroachments of the South Africa Company upon the Matabele nation. There never was a more infamous and inhuman war than was waged by this company upon the Matabeles for the purpose of obtaining possession of the gold-fields within their territory. The invading army was composed of adventurous mercenaries who were fired by promises of booty in the shape of land and mining shares, and who, in their greed and rapacity, committed every conceivable outrage upon the natives who stood for their inheritance. The infamy of the British aggression was all the greater because the Matabeles, who were driven out to make room for alien desperadoes, were a friendly people. Is it at all surprising that, with the facts of this barbarous war upon an innocent nation still fresh in the recollection of men, the demonstration against the Transvaal, in every respect as inexcusable as that made against Matabeleland, should be regarded as having the same inspiration and the same ulterior purpose?



THE ARMIES OF THE GREAT POWERS.

BY FRANKLIN MATTHEWS.

THE New Year opened with the long roll in the armed camps of Europe. It sounded also throughout the United States, and its echoes reverberated against the mountains and in the valleys of Venezuela and every other country on the American continent. The clash of arms was heard in southern Africa, and the eyes of every nation were fixed intently on Great Britain. Armenia and its horrors were forgotten. Would England fight? The great, proud, and boastful England was face to face with as great a crisis as any nation in modern times ever met. She was alone, and the war-dogs of every other country were almost eager to jump at her throat. Her people had sung "Britannia rules the waves" until the nation had almost felt itself invincible.

The United States early in December challenged this haughty spirit. England's mock heroics and suppressed laughter at the audacity of this country were soon changed to astonishment at the serious situation, and then it was seen that no nation, England especially, could afford to engage in conflict with this country. Then Germany, with apparently no other purpose than to humiliate the greatest commercial nation on the globe, practically threw down a gage of battle by an announcement that England must give up her protectorate of the Transvaal republic. The English people, outraged by what they deemed an insult, and maddened almost to desperation, simply waited for a single hostile move on the part of Germany's emperor to touch a

plans of strategy. Every plan of mobilization was scrutinized. Every nation took account of its stock of the munitions of war and of its financial strength. The nervous strain of keeping the peace with millions of soldiers ready to fight at any time seemed to be exhausted, and people began to ask if it were possible to prevent the flames of hate and international jealousy from bursting forth into strife, with practical anarchy and commercial chaos as the price to be paid for it.

People generally began to ask, also, what was the armed strength of the various nations, and what each could do single-handed or alone. They soon learned that Russia has the largest army, Germany the most efficient army for home or near-by fighting, France the army perhaps the most difficult to restrain, England the most confident army. Then they began to inquire into the strength of the armies of Italy, Austria, and even Turkey, for use as allies in case they were drawn into actual conflict. The events of recent years have shown that no army can be put in the field with tremendous quickness equal to that of Germany; that the army of France has reached a stage of drill and patriotic fervor that perhaps no other surpasses; that Russia's forces would fight with a spirit of religious fanaticism like that of the Turks; that England's army was scattered and perhaps weak because of fancied superiority. Moreover, people began to remember that most of these armies had had recent experience in fighting here and there in the march of civilization in various parts of the globe,—desultory fighting, to be sure, but none the less valuable in case of extended conflict on a grand scale. England's soldiers have been afield in Asia and in Africa. Germany's colonists have been using the sword in Africa. France's men have seen severe campaigning in Madagascar, and in and about Timbuctoo. Italy, even as the year opened, was engaged in battle in Abyssinia. The lessons of war

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in conducting evolutions on a grand scale. Her troops are imbued with such a spirit of war that it would probably be impossible to beat her except by grand strategy. England's army is not founded on the principle of compulsory service, but she has a magnificent system of reserves, and only a few days ago, when the Princess Louise presented some prizes to certain soldiers in the reserve, the military authorities took occasion to proclaim in a significant manner that Great Britain's reserve was never so ready to go into the field as at the present time.

Then, too, in recent years there has been a studious effort to make use of

every possible agency in warfare. The bicycle has been brought into general use.

In European countries, where every road is built with a view to military operations, this new vehicle of pleasure can be turned into instant and effective use.

There has been a steady reduction in the weights a soldier is required to carry.

In Germany the showy helmet has been discarded for actual field operations.

Every country has adopted a lighter rifle for service.

The bullets have become smaller, but they are just as deadly. New methods of laying pontoon bridges have come into use.

Smokeless powder is made in large quantities. Lighter artillery has

come into play, and the guns that scatter bullets by the bushel,

sweeping here and there in a semicircle, are in general use.

The close-rank formation is being gradually discarded, and dynamite and other high explosives have a recognized place in the battles that are to be fought. No one can estimate or even appreciate what a war between any of the two leading Powers of Europe would mean in cost, suffering, terror, and awful



EMPEROR WILLIAM'S FAMOUS CARTOON ENJOINING THE PEOPLE OF EUROPE TO DEFEND THEIR MOST SACRED INTERESTS.

match to her guns and let the havoc of probably such a war as the world never saw run through Europe.

Then it was that the long roll sounded. Russia set her eyes toward Constantinople, France set hers toward Egypt, Germany set hers toward England's colonies, and the Sultan trembled again when he realized that the Armenian atrocities had not been forgotten. Every war office in Europe went over its

learned in the conflict between China and Japan were open to them all, and all were practically ready to engage in warfare with modern weapons, modern strategy, and untried problems to be solved.

The fighting strength of all Europe is probably 20,000,000 men. This means every man available for military service. Russia heads the list with 5,000,000, and Germany follows closely with 4,500,000. France has about 4,000,000, and the other nations bring up the total to at least 20,000,000, and perhaps 25,000,000, with every man capable of fighting in the field. All the nations except England require compulsory service from all male citizens. Russia has too many young men to keep her army filled, and those who go into the army are selected by lot. The others go into the reserve. Germany keeps her regiments filled to the last limit, and has a few thousands of young men to spare. That accounts for her tremendous efficiency. France has some difficulty in keeping her full strength in the field, and she spends a few millions less a year on her military establishment. She is probably slightly weaker than Germany, and has not so thoroughly mastered the problem of mobilization. France, however, astonished the world only last fall by her wonderful success



UNITED STATES ARTILLERY SERGEANT.



A POST OF THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER GUARD.



CAMPAIN UNIFORM OF RUSSIAN INFANTRY.



RUSSIAN STAFF-OFFICER ON RECONNAISSANCE.



PRINCE AUGUST FIELD ARTILLERY.



BAVARIAN LIGHT HORSEMAN.



SAXON GUARD.



A TRAINMAN.



UHLAN.



PIONEER GUARD.



A HUSSAR.



SAXON CHASSEUR.



BAVARIAN INFANTRY.



A STAFF OFFICER.



ROYAL GUARD.



UHLAN GUARD.



A CUIRASSIER GUARD.



HESSIAN HUSSAR.

TYPES OF THE SEVERAL BRANCHES OF THE GERMAN MILITARY SERVICE, CONSISTING OF 4,643,432 MEN.

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GENERAL AND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.



A DETACHMENT OF LANCERS.

THE TURKISH ARMY, CONSISTING OF 930,440 MEN, ON A WAR BASIS.
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GERMAN—BRANDENBURG HUSSAR.

destruction. All have prepared for such a contest, and all, with the possible exception of Germany, with its war-lord emperor, hesitate to get into conflict, because no one can possibly foresee the end. The size of the armies, too, is a problem that makes the nations hesitate to invoke the spirit of Mars. Napoleon once said that he doubted if any man could successfully conduct the operations of an army of 200,000 men. He said that he was sure that no other general in Europe than himself could do it, and he was doubtful as to his own ability. The science of war has developed since then as science has developed marvelously in other lines. Problems are far more intricate now than then. New methods of transportation have brought new problems, and now it is the nation that fights the quickest that wins the advantage at the start. That is half the struggle.

All the armies of Europe have practically four grades of soldiers; those in active duty and those in three classes of reserves. The age for military service is from twenty to forty-five. In those countries where compulsory service is required active service is finished in from two to three years. Then there comes partially active service for from five to eight years, then occasional service for eight to ten years, and then a practical release from service, with a muster now and then to make sure that the lessons taught in active service have not been forgotten.

PERHAPS the facts regarding the size and composition of the English army are more interesting than those of any other army, because of the peculiar relation which England bears just now toward the rest of the civilized world. The regular army of Great Britain averages, from year to year, about 218,000 men. Its effective strength just a year ago was 196,185 men. This military strength is distributed among the branches in about this proportion: Household cavalry, 1,300; cavalry of the line, 18,000; royal horse artillery, 4,000; field artillery, 15,000; mountain artillery, 1,400; garrison artillery, 17,000; royal engineers, 7,500; foot guards, 6,000; infantry of the line, 136,000; colonial corps, 5,000; army store corps, 3,500; ordnance store corps, 850; corps of armorers, 300; medical staff corps, 2,500.

The first reserve of the army numbers 82,000 men. The militia numbers 121,000; the yeoman cavalry, 10,000; the volunteers, 231,000—a total of 444,000 in the reserve establishment. England is therefore prepared to put an army in the field, all practically trained men, of 650,000 men. Should her field of operations be on the continent nearest to her borders it is probable that she could concentrate half a million men there in three months or less. Her numerous garrisons throughout the world must be kept guarded, and it would require at least 100,000 men to do this work. For defense Great Britain is in an excellent condition. Her people are patriotic, her railroads are in splendid condition, her roads are not surpassed anywhere,

and her mobilization plans are practically perfect. Her militia are kept in good condition, and her armament is essentially modern. Barring Russia, she could probably put the largest army in the world in the field if she resorted to drafting her full strength of able-bodied men. Moreover, they would probably be the most intelligent of any army in Europe, and that would count as a tremendous factor in any conflict on an extended scale.

LOOK now at Germany's army. The effective force for the coming year is put at nearly 600,000 men, of whom over 500,000 are privates. All the world looks to the German army for advance in military ideas. The new regimental formations were first adopted by them. They are experimenting constantly in new problems. The nation makes the study of war a national science. Its army can strike a quicker blow than any other nation's. Its plans of mobilization and subsistence are as thoroughly solved as any well-known problem in an exact science. Every male person in the nation under



GERMAN—DRUM-MAJOR.

forty-five years of age has an exact place to fill in time of war, and he fills it instantly. In three days the full army can be in the field and ready to fight. Every energy of the nation is made subservient to the plans of war. Whatever else may be said as to the advisability of compulsory military service, there can be no doubt that it makes the average German a splendid physical machine, and increases his capability for production in the arts of peace such as no other agent could do. It also instills a patriotic ardor into the people. They know what war would be like, and they are taught to expect it and not fear it. As a result the men are stalwart and brave. The enervating influence of peace is unknown in Germany.

At the age of twenty every German has to go into the army. If he is assigned to the infantry branch he serves two years. If he goes into the cavalry or horse artillery he serves three years. The men then go into the first reserve quota. It is one of unlimited leave, subject to being recalled for five years' service in the infantry and four years in the cavalry and artillery. These men are practically members of the army yet, and they are required to go into the field twice, each time lasting eight weeks, during the period that they are practically on leave and yet in the army. Then they pass into another reserve class known as the Landwehr. This lasts for five years for infantry and three for cavalry and artillery. During this period they are called on for two trainings, but these last only for from eight to fourteen days. Then they pass into another grade where they remain seven years, after which they pass into a final grade known as the Landsturm, where they are liable to duty only in case of invasion of the empire.

The total available fighting force of Germany, active and reserved, is about 4,750,000 men. The army is really conducted by a body

known as the General Staff. It consists of a board of two hundred officers, and its offices are in Berlin. The personnel of this staff is being changed from time to time so that as many of the general officers as possible shall have active training in managing the affairs of the army and in becoming intimately acquainted with the ideas that obtain in perfecting the details of the military establishment. There is also a war academy for the study by the officers of problems in strategy, and preparations are being made for a school on an extended scale for non-commissioned officers. Germany's life as a nation seems wrapped up with the effectiveness of her army. The country itself is not rich, but its people are hardy and patriotic.

France's army is about 50,000 smaller than Germany's, her peace footing being about 550,000 men. Her army is now three times larger than it was twenty-five years ago, when she had her memorable war with Germany. She has also improved vastly in military science since those days. She has been preparing ever since to reassert herself as one of the first-class Powers of Europe indirectly, and to get ready to fight Germany directly and recover the territory that she lost in 1870. Hatred of Germany is the keynote of her military service and of patriotic ardor at the present time. She has not made use of smokeless powder to the extent that Germany has, and her small-arms are not as uniform and advanced as Germany's, but she is



BUGLERS OF THE GERMAN IMPERIAL BAND.

years. They are called out twice in that time, and the term of service in the field lasts four weeks each time. Then they pass into the territorial army, in which they serve six years. In that time they are called out once, and remain in the field two weeks. Then they pass into the territorial reserve, where they remain until they are forty-five years old. They attend a muster-roll once a year, and are liable to active service in case of war.

RUSSIA has one great advantage in war that none of the other nations possesses. The people need not be consulted in any way as to a declaration of war. The Czar is autocratic.

The Czar speaks and war begins. His voice is the voice of God to his people. Russia's peace army numbers nearly 800,000 men. Her empire is so large that she has no difficulty in keeping her ranks filled. Nearly 200,000 young men are excused from active service every year. They are required, however, to become a part of the reserve, and go into training lasting six weeks twice in thirteen years. Her term of active service lasts five years. Her first term of reserve lasts thirteen years, and the second term occupies the rest of the time until the men are forty-five years old.

Russia's soldiers bear the mark of fanaticism



GERMAN—HUSSAR GUARD.

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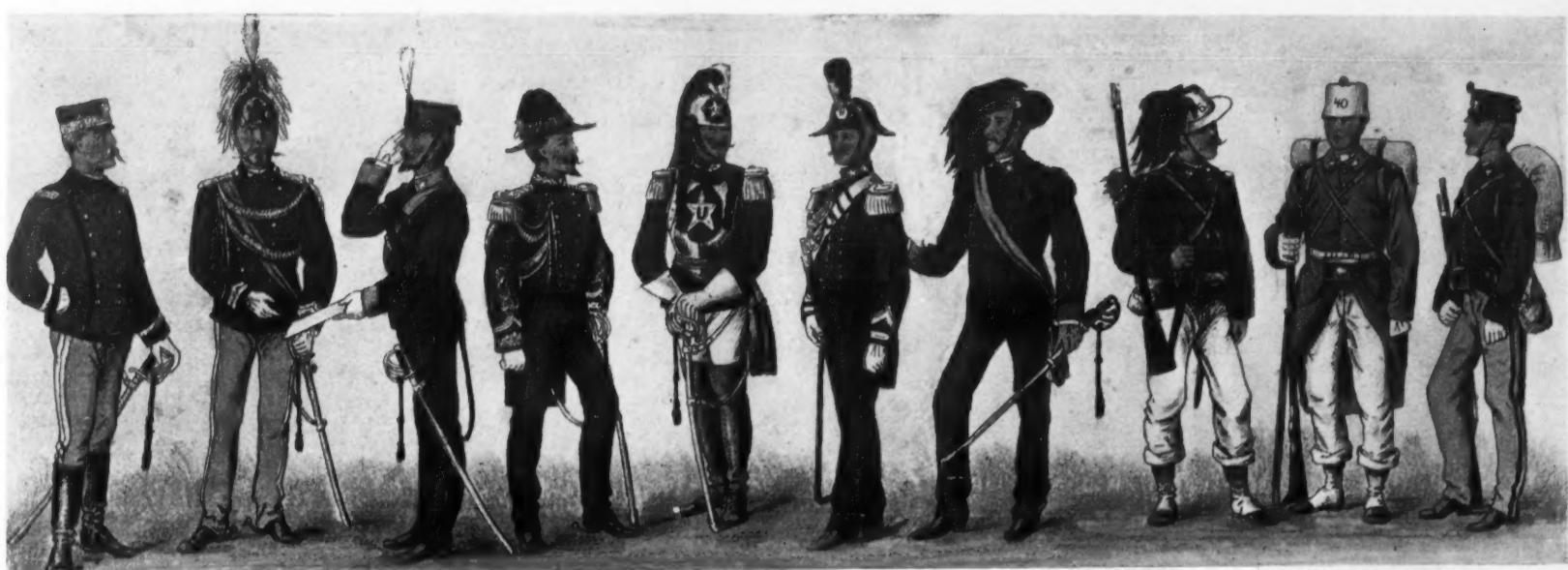
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GENERAL'S IN DUTY AND PARADE UNIFORMS.

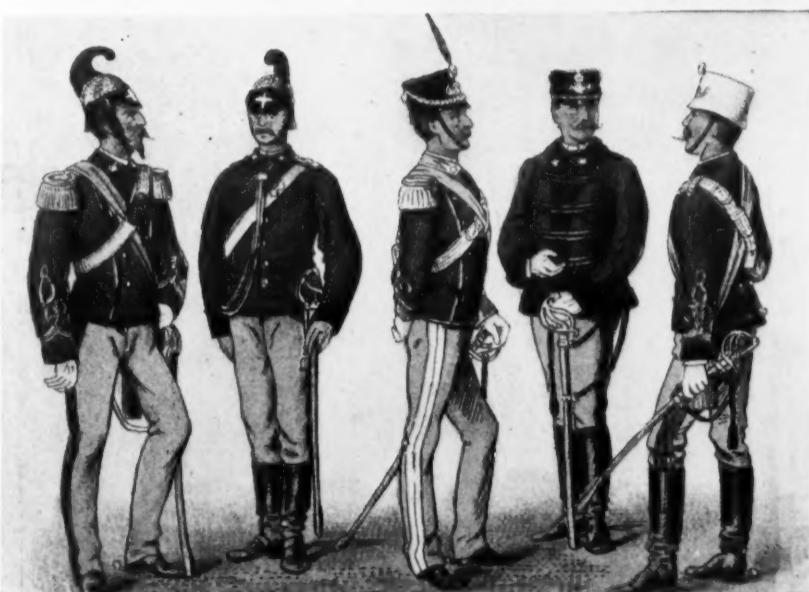
OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL STAFF, CARABINEERS, AND

CUIRASSIERS.

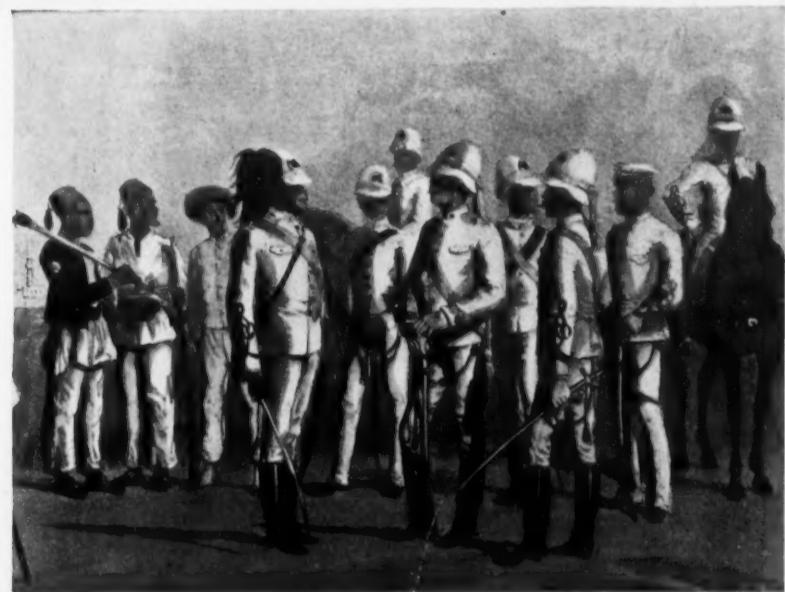
SHARPSHOOTERS AND INFANTRY—PRIVATE'S.



THE KING'S GUARD OF CUIRASSIERS.



OFFICERS AND PRIVATE'S OF CAVALRY REGIMENT.



OFFICERS AND PRIVATE'S OF THE AFRICAN CORPS.

THE ARMY OF ITALY, WITH A WAR TOTAL OF 1,998,880 MEN—SOME ILLUSTRATIVE TYPES.

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COLDSTREAM GUARDS—DRILL-SERGEANT.



ROYAL ARTILLERY—SERGEANT.



SEVENTEETH LANCERS—BAND-MASTER.



OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL GUARDS.



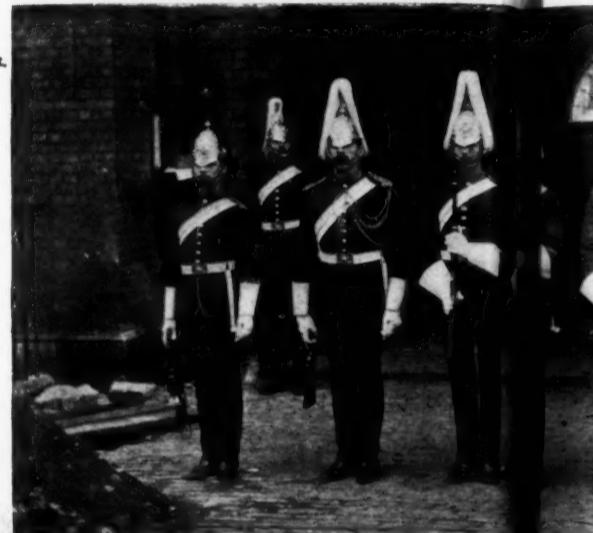
LIEUTENANT OF SIXTEENTH LANCERS.



COLDSTREAM GUARDS—PRIVATE.



ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY—BOMBARDIER AND GUNNER.



SECOND GUARDS.



FIRST ROYAL SCOTS DRAGOON GUARDS.



HUSSARS.



SCOTS GREYS—SERGEANT-MAJOR.



ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY GUN TEAM.

THE ARMIES OF THE GREAT POWERS—TYPES OF THE ARMY

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ERS OF THE HORSE GUARDS.



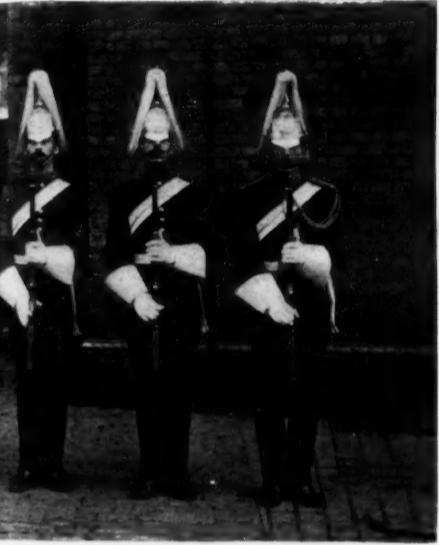
GRENADIER GUARDS.



NINETEENTH HUSSARS—TROOPER.



THIRD GRENADIER GUARDS.



SECOND GUARDS.



SOUTH WALES BORDERERS—PRIVATE.



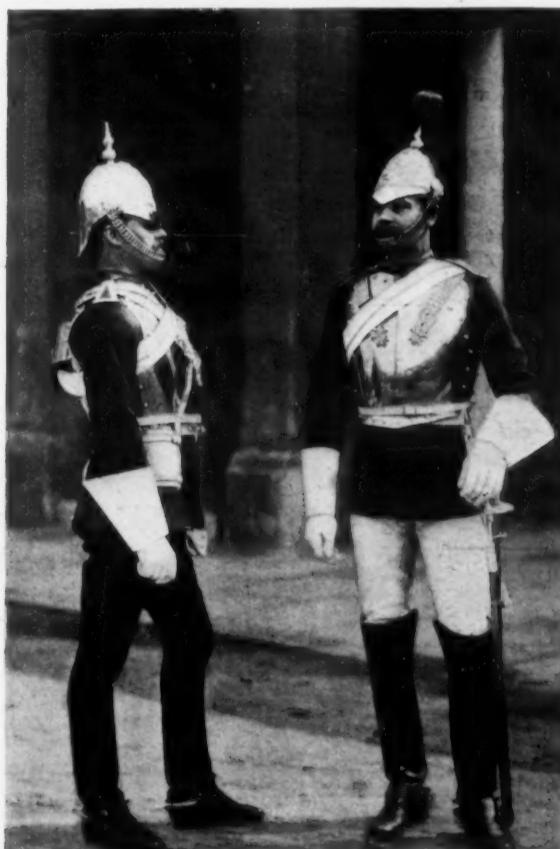
OFFICER, NINETY-THIRD HIGHLANDERS.



OFFICER, ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.



ENNISKILLEN DRAGOONS—SERGEANT.



ROYAL HORSE GUARDS—TROOPER.



HOUSE GUN AND TEAM.

ARMY GREAT BRITAIN, WITH A GRAND WAR TOTAL OF 721,500 MEN.



A FRENCH COLOR-BEARER.



concert of the other Powers. She has a powerful army, and her war with Russia showed that they are fighters such as no other army in the world has. It is their religion that inspires them to fight. They die not only in defense of their country, which cuts a small figure with them, but they die in defense of their religious fanaticism and in the hope of securing such rewards in the other world as appeal to a nature that may be called brutal if not bestial. Only Mussulmans are permitted to serve in the army. Its peace establishment is about 250,000 men. Its rank and file is pervaded with corruption and incompetence, but when aroused its religious spirit makes up for this. The Sultan may be the "sick man" of Europe, but he is not dead. He can fight when aroused. He can put more than a million men, all told, in the field. His system is that of compulsory service, and he has three grades of reserve service. Because of the ferocity of his soldiers, their utter heartlessness, the Sultan must still be considered as a strong military Power. The Armenian atrocities show to what depths his soldiers can go. The strength of his army lies in barbarism and in fanaticism.



FRENCH—GENERAL OF DIVISION.

Italy is regarded strongest by many people as a naval Power. She has a fine navy, and the ships are in fair condition. As a nation she has gone fast in the direction of practical bankruptcy, and her army has felt it seriously. She has reduced the strength of her army in recent years to some extent. This reduction, however, lay first in the ornamental side of her military life. Her people are naturally a



FRENCH—LIGHT INFANTRY—MARCHING COSTUME.



military people, and the fact that Germany has formed with her and with Austria a triple alliance shows that Germany regards her army as not only powerful but one of first rank. It numbers on a peace footing something over 200,000 men. Liability to service lasts only nineteen years instead of twenty-five, as with the other nations of Europe. Three years are passed in active service. Then comes the active reserve, lasting six years. Then her soldiers pass into the militia grade, where they serve four years, and then they go into the territorial militia, where they finish their nineteen years' service.



FRENCH—MOORISH GENDARME.

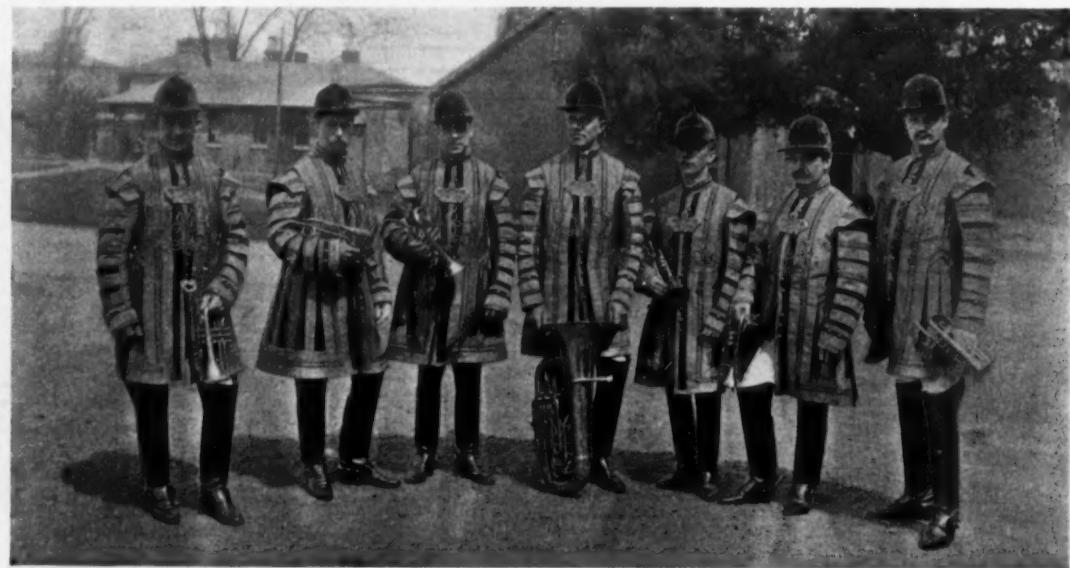


FRENCH—ALPINE CHASSEUR.

Such is what a glance at the military situation in Europe shows. The army of the United States needs little attention. Every one knows that it consists of only 25,000 men. The militia of the country number well on toward 100,000 men. We have neither the stores nor the plans drawn up to fight any Power of the first class. In probably three months we might organize a large army and arrange a military system on a large scale. The high standard of intelligence here would count for much in a time of threatened war. There is no doubt that in a few weeks we should be ready for



SERGEANT OF THE ENGLISH CYCLIST CORPS.



BRITISH ROYAL HORSE GUARDS—BANDSMEN.

a defensive conflict with any nation. We should need to keep an enemy out of the country until our army should become effective. It is no idle boast to say that the nation does not exist which could subdue us in our own country.

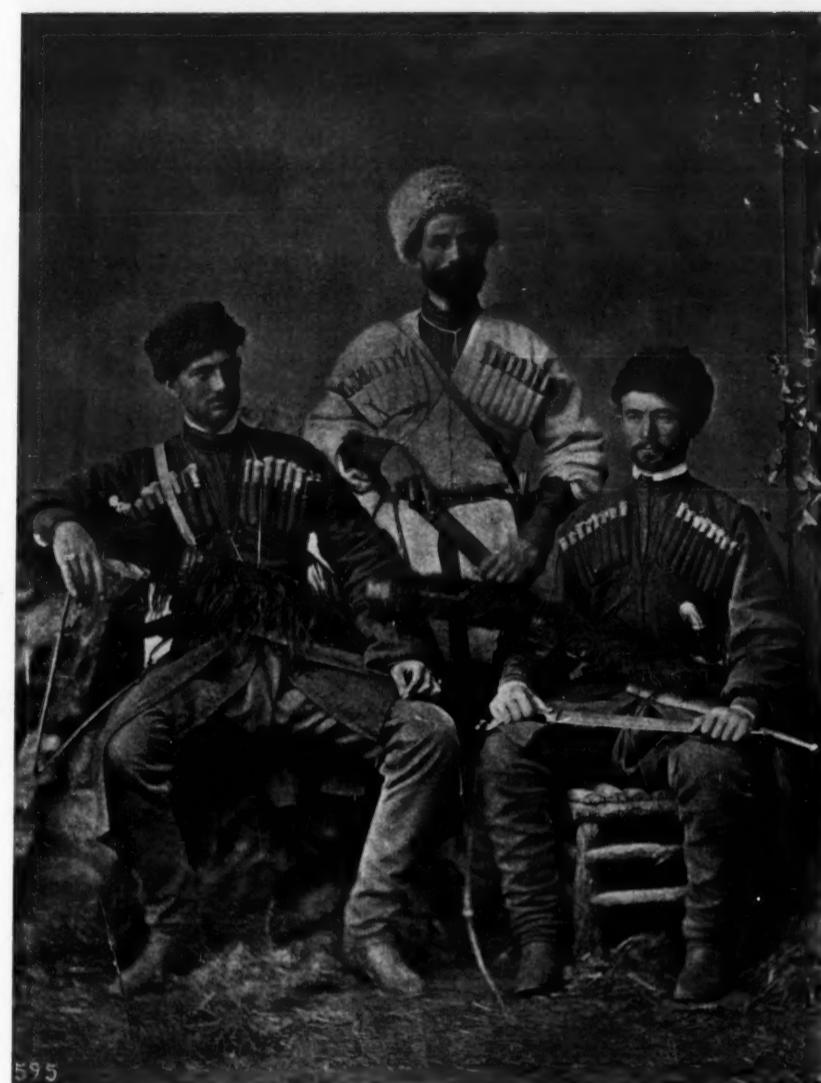
Happily, however, there is no probability that we will be called upon to defend ourselves against assault. It is certain that we do not propose to be drawn into conflict over any mere abstraction. We will defend our rights and the integrity of republican institutions to the last gasp, but we will neither provoke conflict with other Powers or go to war in support of any unwarranted interpretation of any feature of our national policy. This fact is coming to be understood in Great Britain and elsewhere, and with the knowledge there has come a marked abatement of the hostile feeling which for a week or so manifested itself in England in connection with the President's Venezuela message. Even the Salisbury government has evidently concluded that if its refusal of arbitration was not a mistake, the arrogant manner in which our good offices were declined was unnecessarily offensive, and the announcement that it proposes, as a concession to the people of the United States, to publish as soon as possible all the documents in its possession bearing upon the disputed boundary question, may be accepted as the beginning of the end in this whole irritating controversy. It is not impossible that the dispute as between Venezuela and Great Britain may be settled by direct negotiation, for, while it is not yet certain that the two Powers are prepared to resume actual diplomatic relations, many influential newspapers and public men in England are advising that such a course be taken.

The Wound Effect of the New Infantry Bullet.

THE new United States Infantry rifle has a calibre of .30 of an inch, .15 smaller than the old Springfield. Rifles of small calibre, now almost universally adopted throughout the world, are made with the idea of gaining in range, flatness of trajectory, and force of projection, at the same time reducing the weight of the bullet to the minimum, so that the soldier may carry as much ammunition as possible.

Certain humane individuals have also fondly cherished the theory that a small bullet moving with a high velocity would be less inconvenient for the soldier to come in contact with—in other words, that it might go through a man without seriously injuring him, provided it did not hit a vital part, thus lessening the horrors of war by increasing the percentage of wounded who recover.

Recent experiments with small-calibre bullets



TURKISH—BASHI-BAZOUKS.

upon the human body have proved these theories to be a delusion. Not only does the small, rapidly-moving bullet go through three or four times as many men as the old bullet, but it inflicts a vastly more terrible wound. The horrors of war, instead of decreasing, must inevitably increase with modern weapons and smokeless powder.

In wars previous to 1859 only one soldier was killed to every one hundred and forty-three bullets fired. In 1864 and 1865 it took sixty-six

bullets to kill a man, while in the late Franco-German war only forty-nine. That the use of smokeless powder increases the mortality was proved by the late Chilian war, in which out of

ten thousand combatants fifty-six per cent. of the mortality was due to the use of three thousand small-calibre Mannlicher rifles.

The question as to the severity and nature of wounds from the new arms is an important one, and, as experiments cannot conveniently be made on living men, dead bodies of men and horses have been experimented on in small numbers in several countries. Germany is the first nation to make any really extended tests, and the report of the surgeon-general of the Prussian army as to the results of the first great experiment is full of interest.

In this experiment four hundred and eighty dead bodies, thirteen living and sixteen dead horses, were used. The dead men were equipped and armed as soldiers, and to give the tissues a resistance similar to that presented during life, a fluid resembling blood was injected into the veins. One thousand rifle-bullets were fired at this dead battalion from distances varying from one hundred and fifty yards to two miles.

The result proved that wounds made by small-calibre bullets are incomparably more serious than those made by any arms heretofore used. The hole made in the body upon entering is scarcely perceptible, but on leaving, the bullet often makes a hole six or eight inches in diameter. The bones are crushed as by an explosion of dynamite, and the fragments hurled in every direction in the flesh. Indeed, at medium ranges a ball striking an arm or leg destroys the member entirely. In some instances the liver and kidneys were pulverized and the intestines torn into small pieces. All the drops of blood in the wounded part of the body, taking the force and swiftness of the projectile, try to escape in every direction and strike the sides of the cavity with great force. At distances of less than half a mile the clothing was not forced into the wound, but at greater distances, while the wounds were not so frightful, bits of clothing were almost always forced into the perforation, which always constitutes a serious aggravation.

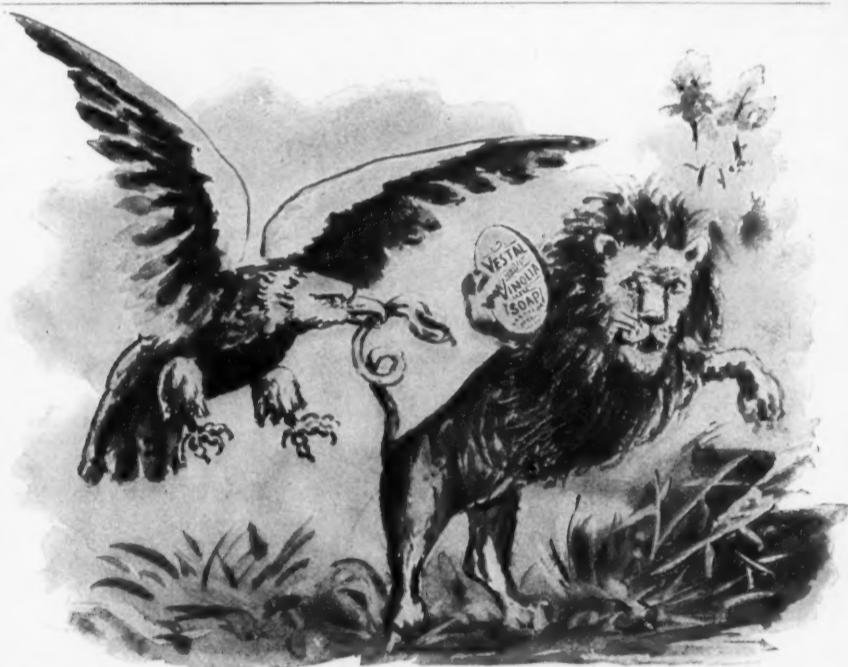
The temperature of the bullets upon entering the body was very high, sometimes as high as 350 degrees, and where several men were behind one another the bullets stopped in nearly all cases only in the fourth man.

Five millions of troops are now armed with small-calibre magazine rifles. Even in the light of these tests it is not easy to foresee the terrible results in an actual war.

HOWARD A. GIDDINGS.



TURKISH IRREGULARS—BASHI-BAZOUKS.



The Eagle and the Lion

Our advice to them both is the same
as *Punch's* advice to the man who was
going to get married: "DON'T!"

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for Delicate Skins

TOILET VINOLIA SOAP, 35 CENTS. FLORAL VINOLIA SOAP, 20 CENTS.

All Druggists and C. N. CRITTENTON CO., 115 Fulton Street, New York





Cossack Sub-officers.

Standard-bearer of the Cuirassier Guards.

Sharpshooters and Turkestan Soldiers.

RUSSIAN CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.



DRILL OF FIRST REGIMENT OF COSSACKS.



POST OF THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER GUARD.



SINGERS OF THE RUSSIAN INFANTRY ON THE MARCH.

RUSSIAN ARMY TYPES.—TOTAL EFFECTIVE FORCE ON WAR BASIS, 5,187,084 MEN.

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CHASSEUR.



LIGHT INFANTRY OF THE CORPS D'AFRIQUE.



HUSSAR.



INFANTRY OF THE LINE.



ZOUAVE.



INFANTRY OF THE LINE—DRUMMER.



REGIMENT ETRANGERS.



HUSSAR.



SPARHIS—TURKISH HORSE-SOLDIER.



DRAGOON.



ALGERIAN SHARPSHOOTER.



NAVAL ENSIGN.



ZOUAVE.

PERSONS who remember the able and exhaustive articles by Professor Isaac N. Vail, published in these columns, designed to prove that the earth once had a system of Saturn-like rings, and that the fall of these made all the geological "ages," and all the deluges the earth ever saw, will be interested in the announcement that *Vail's Annular World; Or, The Thinkers' Magazine*, published at Pasadena, California, is about to enter its second year. This magazine is devoted to the discussion of the general subject referred to, and is considered by students one of the most valuable publications of the kind now issued. The subscription price is only one dollar a year, which should be sent to the *Annular World*, Pasadena.

NOTHING DEPLORABLE.

High—"What's the matter with you this morning? You look as if you were on your last legs."

Loue—"Oh, I'm not myself at all."

High—"Well, that's nothing to feel so bad about."—*Judge*.

THE TIME WAS LONG TO HIM.

"**HULLO!**" said Davie, who had been taking a runaway trip and had just been returned to his worried parents after three hours of patient search, "you've got the same old dog yet, haven't you?"—*Judge*.

AN EQUAL DIVISION.

"So they were divorced, eh?"
"Yes; for incompatibility of temper."
"How did it come about?"
"Well, you see he had the incompatibility and she had the temper."—*Judge*.

PULLMAN'S COMPARTMENT-CAR SERVICE

NEW YORK TO CALIFORNIA

A new line of Pullman's latest compartment sleeping cars was inaugurated on Tuesday, January 7th, on the Southern Railway's Piedmont Air Line Limited between New York and New Orleans, connecting with similar cars on the Southern Pacific "Sunset Limited." These cars will leave New York on every Tuesday and Saturday at 4:30 P.M., connecting at New Orleans with the Pacific Coast Flyer. These cars are most elegantly furnished, and have two drawing-rooms and seven state rooms. These rooms can be used separately or thrown into a suite or private apartment. The state-rooms are unsurpassed in completeness, private folding washstands, and all "conveniences of most modern drawing room cars.

Do you know that the Lehigh Valley Railroad is the best line to Wilkesbarre, Geneva, Ithaca, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, through the picturesque Lehigh, Wyoming, and Susquehanna valleys?

HAVE you ever tried the Lehigh Valley Railroad's dining-car service? The appointments are elegant; every dish is a revelation of gastronomic art, and the service is à la carte, you only paying for what you order.

"A THING of beauty and a joy forever" is the Little Bijou Grand Piano manufactured by Sohmer & Co. Call at the wareroom, No. 149-155 East Fourteenth Street, and see this wonderful creation of musical skill.

MOTHERS give Angostura Bitters to their children to stop colic and looseness of the bowels.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world; twenty-five cents a bottle.

Every Man Should Read This.

If any young, old, or middle-aged man, suffering from nervous debility, lack of vigor, or weakness from errors or excesses, will inclose stamp to me, I will send him the prescription of a genuine, certain cure free of cost: no humbug, no deception. It is cheap, simple, and perfectly safe and harmless. I will send you the correct prescription and you can buy the remedy of me or prepare it yourself, just as you choose. The prescription I send free, just as I agree to do. Address, MR. THOMAS BARNEs, lock-box 626, Marshall, Michigan.

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CONCENTRATED LIQUID EXTRACT
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MALT AND HOPS
A VALUABLY SUBSTITUTE FOR SOLID FOOD
FOR CONVALESCENTS, NURSING MOTHERS, RECOVERING FROM DISEASES, RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY ALL LEADING PHYSICIANS.
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THE SECRET OF BEAUTY of the complexion, hands, arms, and hair is found in the perfect action of the Pores, produced by



The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A.

Half the trouble of washing the hair, cleaning and purifying the scalp is done away with if you use this soap. And then it's delightful for the everyday toilet and bath.

Sold by druggists.

CONSTANTINE'S PINE TAR SOAP

(Persian Healing)

VIN MARIANI
(MARIANI WINE)
THE IDEAL FRENCH TONIC.
"Vin Mariani sustains vitality and restores strength quicker than any other tonic."

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LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE "CITY RECORD," commencing on the 30th day of December, 1895, and continuing therein, consecutively, for nine (9) days thereafter, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments, of the following assessments in the several wards herein designated:

FIRST WARD.—BROAD ST. OUTLET SEWER, under Pier No. 5, East River. BROADWAY FLAGGING AND CURBING, in front of street Nos. 5 to 11, inclusive.

THIRD WARD.—VESEY ST. BASIN, on the corner of Greenwich St.; also, BASIN on the corner of Fulton and Greenwich Sts. BARCLAY ST. AND VESEY ST. CROSSWALKS at Church St.

SIXTH WARD.—ELM ST. SEWER, between Catharine Lane and Leonard St.; also SEWER in LEONARD ST., between Elm St. and Broadway.

SEVENTH WARD.—RUTGERS SLIP PAVING, between Cherry and South Sts. (so far as the same is within the limits of grants of land under water), and LAYING CROSSWALKS.

NINTH WARD.—GREENWICH STREET FLAGGING AND CURBING, northwest corner of Perry Street.

ELEVENTH WARD.—THIRD STREET SEWER OUTLET, between East River and Avenue A. AVENUE D SEWER, between Tenth and Thirteenth Sts., and SEWER IN TWELFTH STREET, between Avenue D and Dry Dock Street.

TWELFTH WARD.—LEXINGTON AVENUE FENCING, between 97th Street and Union Street, and on NORTH SIDE OF 97TH STREET and on SOUTH SIDE OF 98TH STREET west of Lexington Avenue. MADISON AVENUE FLAGGING AND CURBING, between 116th and 117th Streets. 5TH AVENUE FLAGGING AND CURBING, between 128th and 130th Streets, and on 129th Street, between 5th and Lenox Avenues. 7TH AVENUE FLAGGING, between 141st and 143rd Streets, 7TH AVENUE FLAGGING AND CURBING, west side, between 149th and 153d Streets. 8TH AVENUE BASINS, north of 153d Street. AMSTERDAM AVENUE SEWER, west side, between 173d and 180th Streets, and 8TH AVENUE, 137TH STREET, between Wadsworth and Amsterdam Avenues, with CURVES at 117TH AVENUE, ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE SEWER, between 141st and 145th Streets. ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE SEWER, between 119th and 120th Streets. WESTERN BOULEVARD CROSSWALKS, at 152d Street. 8TH STREET FLAGGING, between the Boulevard and West End Avenue, 88TH STREET FLAGGING AND CURBING, between 1st and 2d Avenues; also ON 2D AVENUE, between 5th and 8th Streets. 9TH STREET FENCING, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues; 9TH STREET PAVING, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, 100TH STREET FENCING, between 2d and 3d Avenues. 112TH STREET PAVING, between 5th and 8th Avenues. 113TH STREET PAVING AND LAYING CROSSWALKS, between Amsterdam Avenue and Boulevard. 115TH STREET PAVING, between Morningdale Avenue East and Manhattan Avenue, 117TH STREET SEWER, between Riverside and West End Avenues. 96TH STREET FENCING, between Park and Madison Avenues. 98TH STREET FLAGGING AND CURBING, between Lexington and Park Avenues. 98TH STREET FLAGGING, between Boulevard and West End Avenue. 98TH STREET SEWER, between Riverside and West End Avenues. 99TH STREET FENCING, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, 102D STREET PAVING, between Columbus and Manhattan Avenues. 104TH STREET FENCING, between 2d and 3d Avenues. 112TH STREET PAVING, between 5th and 8th Avenues. 113TH STREET PAVING AND LAYING CROSSWALKS, between Amsterdam Avenue and Boulevard. 115TH STREET PAVING, between Morningdale Avenue East and Manhattan Avenue. 118TH STREET FLAGGING AND CURBING, at the southeast corner of St. Nicholas and Amsterdam Avenues. 119TH STREET FENCING, between 119th and 120th Streets. 119TH STREET FLAGGING, between 7th and Lenox Avenues. 120TH STREET SEWERS, between Amsterdam Avenue and Morningdale Avenue West. 121ST STREET FENCING, corner Amsterdam and 8th Avenue. 121ST STREET FLAGGING AND CURBING, 100 feet west of 8th Avenue. 121ST STREET SEWER, between Amsterdam Avenue and Morningdale Avenue West. 121ST STREET BASIN, at junction of 8th and St. Nicholas Avenues. 122TH STREET SEWER, corner of Lenox Avenue. 127TH STREET PAVERS, between 8th and 9th Streets, 127TH STREET REGULATING, 127TH STREET FENCING, between 3rd and Madison Avenues. 129TH STREET PAVERS, between 8th and 9th Streets, 129TH STREET REGULATING, 129TH STREET FENCING, between 3rd and Madison Avenues. 130TH STREET PAVERS, between 8th and 9th Streets, 130TH STREET SEWER, between Boulevard and Amsterdam Avenue. 150TH STREET BASIN, corner Convent Avenue; also BASIN, southwest corner of 151ST STREET and Convent Avenue. 151ST STREET BASIN, northwest corner of Convent Avenue; also BASIN corner 152D STREET and Convent Avenue. 151ST STREET FLAGGING AND CURBING, between St. Nicholas and Amsterdam Avenues. 153TH STREET PAVING, between Amsterdam and St. Nicholas Avenues. 154TH STREET PAVING, between Amsterdam and St. Nicholas Avenues. 162D STREET SEWER, between 11th Avenue and Kingsbridge Road; also SEWER in KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, between Amsterdam Avenue and 162d Street. 164TH STREET SEWER, between Amsterdam Avenue and Edgecombe Road, 181ST STREET PAVING AND LAYING CROSSWALKS, between Amsterdam and 11th Avenues. 181ST STREET REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, AND FLAGGING, from 7th Avenue to Harlem River. 145TH STREET FLAGGING, between Amsterdam Avenue and Boulevard; 146TH STREET PAVERS, between Amsterdam Avenue and Boulevard; 147TH STREET REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, AND FLAGGING, between 7th and 8th Avenues. 148TH STREET FENCING, between 7th and 8th Avenues. 149TH STREET REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, AND FLAGGING, from 7th Avenue to Harlem River. 145TH STREET FLAGGING, between Amsterdam Avenue and Boulevard; 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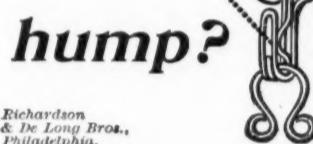
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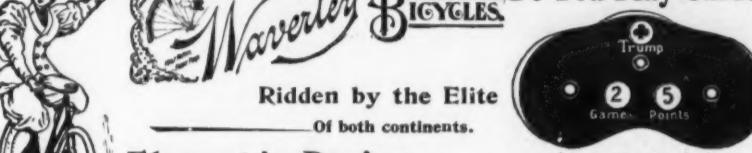


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WM. TAYLOR, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa, writes:

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"I know SALVA-CEA to be an excellent remedy. I have proved its healing virtues, both for bruises and flesh wounds, and also to kill the virus of mosquitoes and chegois."

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"I have used SALVA-CEA for soreness or rheumatic pains in the muscles of my arm, which is disabled from a gun-shot wound involving the elbow joint; relief was quick and complete."

E. G. ISAACKS, Pay Office, Navy Yard, writes:

"BROOKLYN, N. Y., August 3, 1895.

"Having been a sufferer from troublesome Piles, and not only obtained immense relief, but, I can safely say, cured, I cheerfully recommend SALVA-CEA to those suffering likewise, and hope it will afford them the same relief that it has me."

"P. S. I suffered with Piles for more than a year and tried many remedies before I was recommended to try SALVA-CEA."

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Yours truly,
(SIGNED) REDFERN.

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Truly yours,
(SIGNED) LILLIAN RUSSELL.

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